

THE SUNDAY UNION.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1890.

PUBLISHED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Sundays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION.

Published every Sunday morning, making a

SPECIAL SEVEN-DAY PAPER.

For one year, \$5.00

For six months, \$3.00

For three months, \$1.50

Subscribers served by Carriers at Private

Boxes per week. In all interior cities and towns

the paper can be had of the Principal Periodical

Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

All these publications are sent either by Mail

or Express to agents or single subscribers, with

charges prepaid. All Post Office orders are

accepted. The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific

Coast.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and

SUNDAY UNION are the only papers on the

Coast outside of San Francisco, that receive

the full Associated Press dispatches from all

parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,

they have no competitors either in influence or

circulation and general circulation throughout the

State.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

California - Fair, warmer; variable

winds.

Oregon and Washington - Fair, warmer;

warmer; variable winds.

The Examiner asks if justice has been

done in the case of the late Senator

Stanford. Well, just what

length of time may well just and avoid

reproach? Our idea has been that justice

is eternal in its vigilance and is therefore

sleepless.

The memory of the first woman gradu-

ate at Columbia College—Miss Hank-

am—is to be perpetuated by a memorial window

in the college library. Yet ten years ago

Columbia would have been stirred from

slumber by the bare suggestion of

admitting a woman to any of the collegiate

courses.

The Eastern press agree that the album

has departed, and that the photographic

camera has taken its place in the house-

hold. We are by no means certain that

this is an improved social condition. One

could keep out of the photographic and

autograph album, but he is powerless be-

fore the amateur detective and other kinds

of cameras, that are in the hands of half

of the youths of this country, who take

their friends "upon the wing," and at

times generally, when of all others they

least desire to have their fleeting shadows

caught.

The effort of the Emperor of Germany

to win the gratitude of the working classes

by his recent decrees in their interest

can have but temporary effect. Indeed who

ever has read history to any purpose must

see that in a comparatively brief time

there will arise in the mind of the subject

the inquiry "who gave the Emperor the

power to make the concessions?" And

upon the heels of that will come the sig-

nificant self-questioning why were these

grants ever withheld? Having these better

things why shall we not have still others?

When a people reaches that plane of in-

quisition imperial government is in peril.

BRAZIL makes a mistake in its natural-

ization schemes. It has decreed that all

who do not affirmatively declare that they

do not wish to be esteemed citizens will,

after the lapse of some many days, be

deemed citizens and subjected to duties as such.

Brazil cannot maintain that system. Other

powers will not consent to their citizens

or subjects being stripped of their citizen-

ship or allegiance without their express

consent. A man may of his own free will

lay aside his citizenship and swear allegi-

ance to another government, and this

right all nations now concede. But to

make a man a citizen by "consenting

UNCLE GRASPER.

(From the French of Joseph Monet.)

"Am I, indeed, the only heir? Is it possible?"

"You are, sir; and for proof I refer you to this document deposited in my hands."

The holographic will of Mr. Grasper, your maternal uncle who died yesterday at his residence in old James street, numbered 30

uncna because he would need spend 30

cents, which a plate would have cost, and

his neighbors not being our clients, I am

ignorant of their house numbers."

"And how much did he leave?"

"I have just figured it out. Deducting the legal expenses and charges of all kinds, you will receive the precise sum of \$48,367.33."

Solomon Lyon, the artist, seemed to be

dazzled by the "eight thousand," stammered,

"Three hundred and sixty-seven dol-

lars and thirty-eight cents," continued the

lawyer, with his most gracious smile.

"Ah," he added, gravely adjusting his

spectacles. "Ah, there is a but!" said the heir, start-

ing up quickly. "Sir, and it will cost you considerable

sum."

"Just half of your inheritance."

"Then I am not the sole heir?"

"Pardon me. That does not prevent you from having a co-legatee."

"And who is he?"

"Your uncle himself."

"What do you say?"

"I say your uncle himself. I will ex-

plain. By the terms of the will which is

in my hands Mr. Grasper makes you his

sole heir, and the condition is that you

transfer to him one-half of the fortune."

"But how?"

"By putting it with him into his coffin."

Mr. Grasper's heir opened his eyes.

"And the coffin is formal, sir," said the

attorney. "Your deceased uncle has ex-

pressly stipulated that if you fail to respect

his wishes you shall be deprived of all

your rights to inheritance. In that case his

entire fortune is left to my poor of the

town, to whom the deceased confided, with

a sincerity that does him honor, that he

never gave a cent during his lifetime."

"What a cruel and unjust will!" said the

attorney. "No, sir, it is not so. The case is a

very simple one. Mr. Grasper was so

miserably as to astonish everybody when he

died, and he died miserably. He was in

perpetual fear of his own shadow, and he

would not let himself be influenced by any

body. He was a miser, and he died a miser.

He was a miser, and he died a miser."

"How true a prophet the eminent Span-

iard has proved to be we know now. We

may, therefore, accord more of importance

to his prediction now made that the re-

public of Brazil has not sprung up root-

less, sapless and spontaneously. All dur-

able social institutions, he declares, are of

slow growth, and this will be true in Bra-

zil. But she has behind her republic the

heritage of the democratic traditions of

Spain. For the monarchical principle

went into South America greatly weak-

ened from the first, and its decay has

therefore, been rapid. If the North Amer-

icans were trained for liberty by a regime

of local self-government and the sovereign

Parliaments of the mother land, so, too, a

high sentiment of human right animated

the royal representatives who were sent

out to South America, and this was backed

by a sense of justice and a spirit of equal-

ity that have not been the province of

republicanism in the southern continent. And

Castel adds with fervid eloquence:

The act by which the Spaniards pre-

sented themselves to the world as the

representatives of the principle of equal-

ity, was done away with by virtue and

liberal principles, the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

UNCLE GRASPER.

(From the French of Joseph Monet.)

"Am I, indeed, the only heir? Is it possible?"

"You are, sir; and for proof I refer you to this document deposited in my hands."

The holographic will of Mr. Grasper, your maternal uncle who died yesterday at his residence in old James street, numbered 30

uncna because he would need spend 30

cents, which a plate would have cost, and

his neighbors not being our clients, I am

ignorant of their house numbers."

"And how much did he leave?"

"I have just figured it out. Deducting the legal expenses and charges of all kinds, you will receive the precise sum of \$48,367.33."

Solomon Lyon, the artist, seemed to be

dazzled by the "eight thousand," stammered,

"Three hundred and sixty-seven dol-

lars and thirty-eight cents," continued the

lawyer, with his most gracious smile.

"Ah," he added, gravely adjusting his

spectacles. "Ah, there is a but!" said the heir, start-

ing up quickly. "Sir, and it will cost you considerable

sum."

"Just half of your inheritance."

"Then I am not the sole heir?"

"Pardon me. That does not prevent you from having a co-legatee."

"And who is he?"

"Your uncle himself."

"What do you say?"

"I say your uncle himself. I will ex-

plain. By the terms of the will which is

in my hands Mr. Grasper makes you his

sole heir, and the condition is that you

transfer to him one-half of the fortune."

"But how?"

"By putting it with him into his coffin."

Mr. Grasper's heir opened his eyes.

"And the coffin is formal, sir," said the

attorney. "Your deceased uncle has ex-

pressly stipulated that if you fail to respect

his wishes you shall be deprived of all

your rights to inheritance. In that case his

entire fortune is left to my poor of the

town, to whom the deceased confided, with

a sincerity that does him honor, that he

never gave a cent during his lifetime."

"What a cruel and unjust will!" said the

attorney. "No, sir, it is not so. The case is a

very simple one. Mr. Grasper was so

miserably as to astonish everybody when he

died, and he died miserably. He was in

perpetual fear of his own shadow, and he

would not let himself be influenced by any

body. He was a miser, and he died a miser.

He was a miser, and he died a miser."

"How true a prophet the eminent Span-

iard has proved to be we know now. We

may, therefore, accord more of importance

to his prediction now made that the re-

public of Brazil has not sprung up root-

less, sapless and spontaneously. All dur-

able social institutions, he declares, are of

slow growth, and this will be true in Bra-

zil. But she has behind her republic the

heritage of the democratic traditions of

Spain. For the monarchical principle

went into South America greatly weak-

ened from the first, and its decay has

therefore, been rapid. If the North Amer-

icans were trained for liberty by a regime

of local self-government and the sovereign

Parliaments of the mother land, so, too, a

high sentiment of human right animated

the royal representatives who were sent

out to South America, and this was backed

by a sense of justice and a spirit of equal-

ity that have not been the province of

republicanism in the southern continent. And

Castel adds with fervid eloquence:

The act by which the Spaniards pre-

sented themselves to the world as the

representatives of the principle of equal-

ity, was done away with by virtue and

liberal principles, the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

the republicanism of the army divided and

IN RELIGION'S REALM.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO MINISTERS AND LAYMEN.

Expressions of Opinion by Newspapers.

Representing the Various Denominations, on Many Subjects.

The Congregationalist says: "We are

pained at the formal withdrawal by Mr.

Storrs of his application to be set aside as

a missionary by the American Board. The

involved principle might as well have

been settled upon his case as any other;

and the adjournment of such a settlement,

to await another possible application of

like description, is in danger of having a

chilling effect both upon contributing

churches and intending candidates."

The Christian Advocate (Meth.) says:

"A person who attends church faithfully

on the Lord's Day, may with propriety

take a walk of moderate length in

the Sabbath-school grounds, and the

Sabbath-breakers must not be

concerned, however, should never be

allowed to walk alone on that day. We

think it wrong for parents to take

their children to the Sabbath-school on

Sabbath Day. A loitering walk, a long

excursion, tend to evil."

The Review gives publicity to the fol-

lowing interesting anecdote: "Of Stone-

wall, the late of the University of

Cambridge, who was asked what he

meant by it, 'I have fixed the habit

in my mind,' he said, 'that I never raise

a glass of water to my lips without a

moment's reflection. I never let my

tongue go without putting a prayer under

the seal. I never take a letter out of the

post without a brief sending of my thought

heavenward. I never change my classes

in the lecture-room without putting my

hand on the desk, and saying to myself,

'I am here to teach, and I am here to

teach for the benefit of those who come

to me.' And I don't sometimes

